ALIENS IN CALIFORNIA.

ORIENTAL IMMIGRATION—CHARACTERISTICS

THE CAUSE OF CENTRALIZATION.

Day by day the little group that sat in front of the corner store diligently whittling discussed the woneven stop the absorbing game of checkers he was versation when it became most exciting. Such en-trancing yarns as were spun there! Such stories as were told about poor devils like themselves who had struck it lucky and were now rich beyond their wildest expectations! These villagers had spent many days tramping over the rough mountains around glitter of the precious metal, each as he tolled seeing himself the owner of a great mine, for in no soil trembling hand, still believing that he will yet win fickle fortune. It was because the men sitting in delirious expectancy, and though disappointed had they became, until soon an expedition was formed composed of the more adventurous spirits, to start for

to believe the most fabulous stories of the golden

members how, standing on the courthouse steps, his long-tailed coat flapping in the breeze, the old doctor pointed one finger to trown Mountain, just south of the Mint Building, and cried dramatically: "Boys, there's millions in it." A shout of deristing was his only answer, for his hearers felt they had exhusted all the possibilities of these mines. "There's millions in it." It doctor repeated, still pointing to the mountains; but even this prophecy failed to alter the determination of his hearers, and a week later they set out on their long journey overland to California.

Rapid transit was then a thing unknown, and slowly did the bulky wagon train make its way through forests and prairies. Often, when the way was long and the difficulties and vexations many, some one would point to the West and cry: "There's millions in it!" and crack would go the whips. Thus did Dr. Stephenson's remark become the word of cheer. When at last they reached California that expression was still the byword of the camp and often used to encourage a disheartened brother. If a claim refused to yield, and the poor miner was about to give up in despair, a comrade need only point to it and say: "There's millions in it!" to make its discouraged owner smile and seize his pick with renewed energy. One day an individual by the name of James Seliers came to the camp of some of these Georgia miners and cast his lot with them, and likewise adopted their byword. In fact, it pleased him so much that it was never off his tongue long, and he seemed to derive as much satisfaction as Dr. Stephenson had in rolling it out in sonorous accents.

The end of the story has already been told—how

long, and he seemed to derive as much satisfaction as Dr. Stephenson had in rolling it out in sonorous accents.

The end of the story has already been told—how Mark Twain met Mr. Sellers, and was so amused by his favorite expression that he determined to immortalize both it and James Sellers. When the first edition of "The Gilded Age" came out, great was the indignation of Mr. Sellers to find himself famous by reason of his pet saying, and he swore vengeance against the genial humorist. In fact, he is reported to have raid that nothing but the abundant locks of a man by the name of Clemens, with the scalp attached, would satisfy him. Fortunately his ire had time to cool before he again encountered the humorist, though he was still desirous of having a pugilistic exhibition on first sight. Peace was finally restored between them, but not until Mark Twain had promised that in the next edition of his book he would christen Mr. Sellers "Mulberry," thus forever obliterating the bona-fide James Sellers from the story. As the name of "Mulberry" was purely fictitous, and therefore not applicable to any of the Sellers family, the trate James was pacified by this arrangement. Mark Twain was as good as his word, and at the present time to Mulberry Sellers is ascribed the now world-famous expression, "There's millions in 4t."

From Answers. New-Guinea is the home of the most wonderful feathered creature known to the student of ornithology—the awfil rpir n'doob, or "bird of death." A wound from the beak of this creature causes excruciating pains in every part of the body, loss of sight, speech and hearing, convulsions, lockjaw and certain death.



Curate-Well, now, what am I, my little man's Small Boy-A man, sir. Curate-Well, but what sort of man? Small Boy-A oogly man, sir.-(St. Paul's

he has appeared for the cynical and sarcastic de-

THE ENGLISH PREJUDICE AGAINST GIV. ING PUBLICITY TO SCANDALS-SIR GEORGE LEWIS AND HIS DAN-GEROUS KNOWLEDGE.

"HUSHING IT UP."

The recent suit for criminal libel brought by Earl Russell against his mother-in-law, Selina, Lady Scott, which has resulted in her being sentenced to eight months' detention in the same prison in which the Dowager Duchess of Sutherland was confined for a period of six months, a few years ago, has served to bring once more into prominence Sir George Lewis, who, although not a member of the bar, but merely what is known in England as a solicitor, is by far the most distinguished criminal lawyer of the presto assert that there has been no sensational case years in which Sir George has not figured, usually on the winning side, while as for the cases which this shrewd and discreet knight has kept out of court, they are simply legion in number. Indeed, it may safely be taken for granted that not more than one-third, perhaps not even onequarter of the scandals affecting prominent peole in Great Britain ever reach the knowledge of the public. For, with all its faults, English society possesses an esprit de corps that is not to be found in that of New-York. When any one of its members happens to wander from the highroad of honesty and honor-which is very broad and spacious in these modern times-into the byof crime, all the members of his class, not alone in his interests, but also in their own, unite in an effort to hush the matter up. And in this they invariably enjoy the invaluable assistance of Sir George Lewis, who is popularly declared to know enough to hang half a dozen of the biggest men in the city of London and to possess a sufficient number of dangerous secrets of people of rank to suffice, if they should ever be divulged, to shatte; the entire social fabric of Great Brit-

future King, often a guest at his hospitable house in Portland Place, the Duke of Orleans and many another scion of royalty-for they all come to him when they are in a scrape-is a white-haired and white-whiskered little man of most kindly and genial manner, whose very appearance incites confidence and inspires trust in his discretion. His father and his grandfather were lawyers, that is to say, solicitors, before him, the present Lord Chief Justice, Lord Russell, Sir Robert Reid, Sir Frank Lockwood and several ther legal luminaries of the present day having begun their career as "young men" in the Lewis office of Ely Place.

HE KEEPS NO DIARY.

toom in which all the great black deed-boxes are wall, so that not even their names ian be seen, being only distinguished from one the fact that, contrary to the practice of the najority of lawyers, he keeps no diary. He delares that when, a quarter of a century ago, he found his business becoming so confidential, he seference would be ever chronicle another thing, to that when he died the confidences of London ociety might die with him. Under the circumstances, there are many people of the highest ank who will breathe more freely when Sir George passes over to the majority and is sucreeded in his turn by his eldest son and nametake, representing the fourth generation of the amous lawyers of London society.

One curious drawback to the celebrity of this extraordinary little Jew is the fact that his presence in court on behalf of a cilent is in nine of the most disgraceful situations that he is certain to be applied to for assistance whenever a man of any prominence finds himself in the mire. Indeed, the worse the higher the rank of the personage incriminated. the more certain it is that application will be made to Ely Place for professional assistance. It is only fair, however, to say that no matter how terrible the straits in which his client may have involved himself. Sir George can usually find a means of issue. If his client's guilt is sufficiently assured to admit of no defence or excuse, Sir George usually possesses the knowledge of some skeleton in the cupboard of the other side of the case, and so brings about an abandonment of the prosecution. There are few people either in society or in business who are not cursed with some skeleton, the existence of which they are eager at all costs to keep from becoming known. Sometimes it affects their own honor and reputation, sometimes the fair name of those nearest and dearest to them. Sir George may be said without any exaggeration to possess a more or less extensive acquaintance with nearly all these grisly relics, and though he has never been known to make any of them public, yet the mere fact that he knows them, and that he might disclose the secrets. is in most cases sufficient to weaken the backbone of even the most stiff-necked enemies of his clients.

THE CASE OF YOUNG MR. PALK. Perhaps no stronger illustration of what is meant need be cited than the case of the son of Lord Haldon. This youth, who may possibly one of these days be called upon to assume a seat in the House of Lords as hereditary legislator of the British Empire, had the misfortune to forge the name of his mother to some notes, on which he had obtained money from one Brandon, a loan monger. When the notes became due Brandon called upon Lady Haldon to pay, and on her refusal to do so brought the matter into court, whereupon she put forward as the reason for not doing so a letter from her son acknowledging that he had forged her name to the bill. The case was pretty black for Lord Haldon's son. Indeed, it is difficult to conceive a more sombre outlook than that with which he was confronted, especially as the money-lender, on finding the case decided against him, obtained from the court an order impounding the atter of June 6, 1893, in which young Mr. Palk confessed his forgery, with the avowed intention of instituting criminal proceedings against The matter, however, never went any further. For Sir George, as usual, was in possession of information concerning the moneylender, and, what was infinitely more to the point, concerning the latter's backers, which rendered it particularly inconvenient and impolitic for Mr. Brandon to push matters against the graceless son of the popular but unfortunate "Piggy," the name by which Lord Halden is known in London society.

When the Duke of Orleans became involved in a scandal that threatened to entail his appearance in the divorce court, he applied for advice to the Prince of Wales, and the latter at once took him off to Ely Place, with the result that nothing more was ever heard of the matter. The cases in which Sir George has been employed in keeping out of court are so numerous that it is difficult to conceive how he can have found time to take a leading part in the trial of the director of the great Overend and Gurney Bank, who failed for \$60,000,000; in the great Bravo murder trial; in the prosecution of that professional beautifier, Mme. Rachel, of Bond-st., who made so many dupes among the aristocracy; in the Parnell case, in which Sir George appeared on behalf of the great Irish leader; in the baccarat , which ferminated in the ostracism of Sir William Gordon-Cumming; while in most of the wis for libel brought against Mr. Labouchere

REFORM IN CRIMINAL COURT PRACTICE. Before leaving Sir George Lewis, a word should be said in behalf of the success which he has achieved in redeeming criminal court practice from the species of odium with which it was sur-More than any one else has he been responsible for the retaining of the leaders of the and it has been with briefs received from him that the present Lord Chief Justice, Lord Chancellor Halsbury, Sir Frank Lockwood, Serjeants Ballantine and Parry, as well as Montague Williams and Sir Douglas Straight, have won the Victorian era. This is all the more a subject for congratulation, inasmuch as there is practically no court of criminal appeal in Great a point one way or another at the most involves a pecuniary loss, the decision of the Court can invariably be carried up to a higher tribunal for



SIR GEORGE LEWIS

-York, there appears to be an impression

magisterial and the police officials concerned are prompted entirely by considerations of public weal and morality, and that not even the most bitter opponents of the system have ever imputed to any of them dishonesty, corruption, or even family considerations in the matter.

A VIOLATION OF THE RULE.

It is only now and again that the general public becomes aware of the degree to which the practice of hushing up crime is carried on, owing the some indiscretion or violation of contract in connection with some particular case. Thus a few years ago London society was startled by the news of the arrest of one of its most eminent and fashionable ladies' physicians on a charge of forgery. During the proceedings which followed the fact was brought to light that Dr. Collins, who was at one time

fied. But in criminal trials, where the liberty of a citizen and frequently even his life are in the halance, there is no judicial mode of rectifying any mistake, save by means of a pardon from the Crown, a prerogative rarely employed, the concession of which has since the beginning of the present reign been vested in the hands of the Secretary of State for the Home Department for the time being. It is, therefore, of the utmost importance that where human life and liberty are at rtake not the lowest, but the highest form of lega, talent should be employed, so that the presiding judge may have the assistance of the brightest luminaries of the profession in dealing with a case which, once decided from the bench unjustly toward the unfortunate person, is to all intents and purposes beyond the possibility of rectification.

1N THE INTEREST OF MORALITY.

THE TRANBY CROFT AFFAIR.

here in the United States, and particularly in | Major Atherley are all three men of such high morality, in the Cid World, where there is so much more submissiveness and reverence on the part of the masses for the classes that anything adelulated to impair the prestige of the latter in the eyes of the people is held to constitute a danger to society as a whole, concealment and oblition are regarded as preferable. In Europe the people of the middle and the lower grades of society show such a readiness and anxiety to follow blindly in the lead of those whom they regard she if superiors in rank, not alone in dress, a manner and speech, but even in conduct, that it is argued even by criminologists exercisting in the case of Sir William Gordon-Cumming. In the case of Sir William Gordon-Cumming, and and social position affects injuriously the moral tone of the masses and becomes not only a cause, but also an incitement to crime. It is on the strength of these arguitinguisted in the rayal arbiters of the great world of London, unite in an endeavor to hush up erime to an extent of which the people in this country have little conception. It is a member of the arms which were extracted from him; and it and extent of which the people in this country have little conception. It is a member of the strength of these arguitinguished in the rayal arbiters of the great world of London, unite in an endeavor to hush up erime to an extent of which the people in this country have little conception. If is a member of the didney of the people—a duty analogous to that of the product of t much more submissiveness and reverence on the | idea than a desire to do what was best for sopart of the masses for the classes that anything | clety and for the public at large. Besides this, and the term is not are exargeration, for the State too, the Prince of Wales and the other members of the Tranby Croft house party had all pledged themselves to keep the affair secret, so as to enable Sir William to continue to retain his rank in the army, his membership in the condition of his combiliance with certain enager ments which were extracted from him; and it was only by his own fault that the scandal at the state of the was only by his own fault that the scandal at the length became public, and that his social and official ruin ensued. Of course, the offence for which Sir William had been so severely punished the state of the Tranby Croft house party-was, therefore, less one to juestion from a strictly length point of view than that of Lord Walsingham. Sir Nigel and Major Atheley. At the same time it was an instance of compounding as well as of that code of honor which to people of gentle birth is far more binding and importantive than the ordinary laws of the land.

From a strictly legal point of view the prince of Wales, Lords Coventry and Walsingham. Sir George Lewis, as well as all those other distinguished Englishmen who have ever taken any guished Englishmen who have ever taken any guished Englishmen who have ever taken any guished Englishmen who have ever taken any suished the deliverage of the suicers and the feeling of warm sympathy and regard for the suiters of the good name of society and of the interests of the good name of society and of the moral work of the suiters of the suiters

CHINESE GOING, JAPANESE COMING.

While hundreds of Chinese have left the State by every steamship that sails for Hong Kong, the records show a remarkable increase in the number of Japanese. The Mikado's subjects were not much in evidence six years ago, when the Government census was taken; in fact, they only numbered 1,224. At the Japanese Consulate in San Francisco in 186 there were 5,86 Japanese registered on the Pacific Coast, most of whom were in California. This registration list, however, does not include the thousands who come over to Victoria and Vancouver by the

CHINESE GOING, JAPANESE COMING.

LABOR PROBLEMS.

With the large alien population mainly devoted to work with their hands, it is not strange that the labor problem in California presents many difficulties. Hundreds come out here from the older settled States expecting to find wages high and work easy; many are attracted by the climate and, though broken in health, count on getting light work to maintain them. The result is a great glut in all classes of unskilled labor and constant additions to the army of tramps, who find it far easier to live here than in many Eastern States. To all these classes must be added the incompetent, who drift to the Pacific Coast as a last resort, and the criminal, who seek it as a convenient refuge from which they may fly to lands where extradition is not in force.

California is a State of such enormous resources that it has only entered upon the first stage of its development. Mining is the only industry which has been well exploited; yet though the State has produced \$1,49,500,000 in gold and silver since 1845, it yielded last year \$1,500,000. Experts declare that with new appliances for the cheap working of refractory and lowgrade ores California will soon lead all the States in its product of precious metals. In manufactures, which employ a little over one-twentieth of the people of the State, the yearly product is over \$9,000,000. The wheat crop of last year was \$3,218,000 bushels; beet sugar, \$0,000,000 gallons. These are only the leading products it would take a page of this magazine to enumerate all the products that go to make up the total yield of the soil in California. The State is imperial in its resources, as in its size, and when the Nicaragua Canal shall make San Francisco one of the great shipping ports of the world California will be able to maintain in comfort a population as large as that of the United States to-day.

THE JAPANESE CROWDING OUT THE NEW PHASES OF THE LABOR PROBLEMS DUE TO

Canadian Pacific Steamship Line, and who pay no atention to registering their names at the Consulate. The secretary of the Japanese Consulate estimates the number of his countrymen in California at something over 7,000. C. L. Daw, Deputy State Labor Commissioner, thinks there are nearly 19,000 in the State. He bases his figures on the results of a recent investigation by the Commission of Japanese laborers in the fruit-growing counties.

At present the Irish lead all other foreign nationalities in California, their number being estimated at 73,000. The Germans come next with 71,000, an increase of 10,009 in s.x years. The French population of the State has remained almost stationary since the last census; then there were 11,855, now not more than 12,000. The Italians numbered 15,435 in 1890 now there are, fully 20,000 in the State. The Spanish Consul estimates that only 500 of his nationality are in California, though the last census gave 836. The Portuguese have increased from 9,859 in 1890 to 11,500 this year. These figures are all approximate. They have been obtained from many sources, but the State, which should compile accurate returns of population and industries, does practically nothing, and its few statistics are not to be relied upon.

The foreigners in California have come into active

before, we are threatened with new danger in the large and rapidly increasing immigration of Japanese.

These men are the inferiors of the Chinese in physique and in canacity for hard work, but they are ambitious and industrious, and they are content to work for about half the wages that white men demand in similar occupations. Japan is densely crowded, and every country on the shores of the Pacific which offer any chance for surplus people has been invaded. The Japanese coolies have overrun the Hawaiian Islands, until now they do the greater part of the hard manual work on the sugar plantations. They have actually driven out the Chinese as small traders and manufacturers. Their cheap rice brancy, called sake, has become the favorite tipple of all the lower classes, and in the eyes of the native Hawaiians it is preferred to the gin which for half a century was the beverage of the islands. The rapidity with which the Japanese have swarmed into Hawaii and the swiftness with which they have ousted the Portuguese. Chinese and South Sea Island laborers from the dustrial colonization of the period.

Such results in less than a decade could have been accomplished only by the perfect system of co operation that the Japanese have perfected through the centuries. When the Sandwich Island sugar plantations furnish one of the marvels of industrial colonization of the period.

Such results in less than a decade could have been accomplished only by the perfect system of co operation that the Japanese have perfected through the centuries. When the Sandwich Island sugar planters made their demands for thousands of Japanese laborers, several large trading companies in Tokio and Yokohama sought out colonists and gave a bonus to the young pecule who would marry prior to sailing. In this shrewd way they secured the youngest and lustless laborers, and they bound them by the closest ties to remain in their new nomes, even after the period of their five-year contrax is should expire. These Japanese were shipped at the rate of several are made almost entirely by Chinese, while of the cheaper grades of tailor work they have a practical monopoly. The Chinese has no "terves," and he can thus run a heavy sewing machine for ten hours a day without apparent fatigue. Given a good pattern and a little construction, he will turn out work that cannot be surpassed by the most expert white operatives.

An example of the way a Chinese secures trade is furnished by two Mongolians who opened a factory for women's and children's shees two years ago in a harrow alley. They made good shees to order for iess than similar shoes could be bought ready-made in the stores. Now they have a large store on a main street, and they make shoes for both sexes, as well as the finest custom shirts for men and the daintiest underclothing for women. They use the best materials, but as they are satisfied with one-quarter the profits of their white competitors, they are gaining trade every month.

The great belk of the laundry work in California

look for nothing better for themselves of children.

Two peculiar tratuces of the distribution of population in California are the centralization of people in the half-dezen large cities and the grouping of large numbers in the colonies of Southern California, of the 1.55,080 that are roughly estimated in California to-day nearly one-fifth may be found in San Francisco, and it is no exageration to say that a tritle less than one-half are gathered in cities of over 8.00 inhabitants. An approximate estimate of the rural population in the country and in towns of less than 8.000 is 800,000. THE CAUSE OF CENTRALIZATION.

This centralization is due to the influence of large land-holdings and to manufacturers. It is only within the last fifteen years that the colony system has become so general as to build up strong communities of small land-owners. Before that time wheat was the staple crop, and the wheat ranches, like the bonanza farms of Dakota, spread over scores of square miles, and single fields were larger than the greatest ferms of New-York or Pennsylvania. Originally measured by the Spanish league, the equivalent of three English miles, these great cattle ranches were not subdivided when the growing of grain on the fertile portions proved more herative than the raising of stock. In the two main interior valleys harvesting is done by the most improved machinery. Only the heads of the grain are cut off, and the great machine, which reaps, threshes, winnows and sacks the grain, moves across miles of waving wheat and barley, leaving behind long rows of sacks that are gathered up and hauled to the nearest railroad.

For years the immense interior valleys of California were regarded as untit for anything except the growing of grain and the breeding of cattle and horses. The long, dry season began in May and ended in November. During all this time scarcely a drop of rain fell; the ground was balked to the hardness of brick and all farming operations, when the harvest was over, were deferred until the coming of the first winter rains. The country looked then very much as it did when Richard Henry Dura saw it, before the American occupation was maximed. Hides and tallow were then the only exports of the easy-going Spanish-American families that had parcelled among them the vast Mexican territry of California.

But all this was changed when it was found that,

studies.

But every month sees more Japanese arriving, and a larger percentage of them are common laborers, who enter the hop yards, orchards and sugar-beet fields. In fruit-packing they have crowded out white men and women.

They are as quick as women and girls in handling fruit, and are more accurate and steadily industrious. They practically monopolize the industry of beet pulling on the large ranches devoted to the sugar beet. Complaints of the rapid displacement of white laborers by Japanese in orchard work induced the Labor Bureau recently to make an investigation. They found that the Japanese worked under a co-operative plan, and that by this means they were able to make contracts at low prices. Several associations in San Francisco are engaged in housecleaning, dividing the profits among their members. The Japanese are doing a large trade in San Francisco in bamboo ware and matting.

OTHER NATIONALITIES.

OTHER NATIONALITIES.

Of the 20,000 Italians in California a large number are dishermen. They practically control the fish supply of San Francisco. Many are employed in market gardening and fruit seiling, but the majority of the laborers are woodcoppers, brick-makers and railroad section hands. They are rapidly crowding out Chinese on the railroad. In a few districts they have gone into fruit-growing on their own account, but generally when they have capital they seem to prefer trade.

The Germans as a rule are engaged in occupations that demand skill, and many are highly educated. They are physicians, chemists, teachers and merchants. Some occupations they seem to compations they seem to compations of the bakeries. Of recent German immigrants a large number are machinists, blacksmiths and cooks. The Germans show no fondness for farming, but they have a strong partiality for retail trade, and more than hal the groceries in the State are conducted by them.

The French resemble the Germans in their high standard of education, and the professions include many of their nationality. With laborers fruit growing, especially the cultivation of the vine, is a favorite pursuit, as is also gardening. Many are small farmers and sheep-ferders. The French make most of the good wine and brandy produced in the State, and in the cities they do much of the nigheclass laundry work.

Of the applicants for positions as laborers at the State Labor Bureau more than half are Irish. The plastering, brick-laying, teaming and similar classes of work are almost monopolized by them. They also fill the fire and police departments of the large cities. Very few Irishmen are found in orchard or common farm work.

The Portuguese, of whom there are over 15,000 in the State, are almost invariably farmers, though there are some fishermen. They are the dairymen of the central part of California, and they produce a large portion of the butter and cheese. They also favor fruit-growing and vineyard work. In the monotains many Portuguese are sheep-rais

"THERE'S MILLIONS IN IT."

THE ORIGIN OF COLONEL MULBERRY HOW DR. STEPHENSON'S WORKS SPREAD FROM DAHLONEGA, GA., TO THE MINING

CAMPS OF CALIFORNIA.

Ever since the publication of "The Gilded Age," Mulberry Sellers's pet remark, "there's millions it," has been quoted all over the English-speaking world, but the true origin of that famous expres sion has never before been made public. W. P. Price, ex-Congressman from Georgia, gives the fol-lowing authentic account of the coining of that saying which had its birth in the sleepy little town of Dahlonega, Ga. It was, in fact, one of the few old-fi shioned village has nestled among the mountains for nearly a century utterly unaware of the progress the outside world was making. Thirty miles from a railroad, the rumble of the locomoturbed its quietude. The convenience of the street-car system has not ruined the veracity of the dwellers on the surrounding hills, and the value of suburban real estate remains unchanged. But b craze penetrated even to this secluded valley, where gold had been found upon the mountain the possessions of their fathers. The yield had not been great, but just sufficient to what the appe-

United States Branch Mint, then located in Dahlonega, heard of this, he shook his head and dehis opinion was always listened to with respect gold found in that section, came there to investi-gate it, Dr. Stephenson was always the one deputed to talk to them and dilate upon the hidden wealth of the neighborhood. Poor in pocket himself, the man clung to his favorite expression, and contin-ued to roll it out of his mouth like a delicious mor-

A REMARKABLE STATEMENT.

FRANKNESS.

NEW DEPARTURE IN ADVERTISING. MEMBERS OF THE ARISTOCRACY AND OTHER DISTINGUISHED SPORTSMEN MAY NOW INCREASE THEIR INCOME BY FULFILLING THEIR EVENING ENGAGEMENTS IN THE STYLE SUGGESTED ABOVE, — (Punch.